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WEEKLY PEOPLE



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RUMBLINGS AND EXPLOSIONS

SECOND SERIES—MORE TO COME

Milwaukee, Wis., Oct. 30.—I wish to say through the columns of the only true Socialist paper published in this country a few things concerning this neck of the woods. There is a limit to human endurance and in my case I think I have at last reached that point. My connection with the Social Democratic or Socialist party has ever been that of class conscious efforts. I used my best endeavors to propagate that kind of Socialism. But to my sad dismay I have found that one may as well try to propagate Socialist philosophy in the Republican or Democratic party as to attempt it in the above mentioned. I have also found to my disgust that the class struggle thunder which is being used by this reactionary, half-baked party is only for the purpose of enhancing the material interest of a group of disgruntled individuals who know that all of the wage working class to a certain extent is imbued with class instinct, so in their hellish design they are taking advantage of that class instinct, for the express purpose of assisting the capitalist class in robbing the proletariat, or, in other words, they are petty thieves, the lowest thief in society and I want it clearly understood this is no stop thief squeal from the writer, as I know quite a few will have the unlimited gall to charge me with.

In answer, I must say that Brutus delivered a strong address in the vain endeavor to extenuate his traitorous act, but it did not mitigate the fact that he was a traitor and an assassin. In general, we are judged by our expressions. As a Socialist, and also a trade unionist, I believe my brain to be well enough balanced as to do my own thinking and acting regardless of the erroneous ideas and advices advanced by presumed leaders. I cannot imagine from what source comes his trend of reasoning when he opposed the re-organization of workers who are class conscious enough to know that their material interests are at stake under the leadership and control of the A. F. of L.

According to his reasoning, expressed by his cautions and advice, there should not be an ORGANIZATION OF SOCIALISTS IN SOCIETY demanding justice, equity and right for the working class. Is it not true that the majority of the present political officers throughout the country are corrupt? Is it not true that they are elected to positions they hold by the rank and file? and as for average intelligence and virtue of the majority of the working class of this country the very fact that they continue to elect such corrupt POLITICIAN and LABOR FAKIRS to office is a clear proof of their degeneracy. How many million working folks are there in society to-day who possess a capitalist's idea in their pocket, garbed in tatters and rags, living in hovels, and are but two days from some charitable institution?

Now, here is the connecting link with the party of many names and the pure and simple unions to the capitalist stronghold. In order to win me over and at the same time close my mouth, the local union of painters, of which I was a member, elected me, through the intercession of a fakir lieutenant, to the position of delegate to the P. D. C. I was also elected a delegate to the Federated Trades Council; also elected upon the executive board of the F. T. C. The bait as organizer for the A. F. of L. was offered me should I close my mouth. After being placed in these prominent positions by the fakirs they then rested upon their oars for a while to see what effect that would have toward closing my mouth. Well, great guns! On one of the F. T. C. large nights when the hall was full, this same Black Demon, as they now call me, arose from his seat and like a thunderbolt from a clear sky, shot a volley into the fakirs that created such consternation among them that it compelled them to gather all the capitalist sheets in "Little Germany" to help them turn the "Black Bear" out of the way. They even ran around the country, telegraphed and wrote in a vain endeavor to find something by which they could throw me out of the organization. After all attempts failed they, as all fakirs are trained to do, trumped up a charge that suited their purpose. The awful crime is that I am "morally and socially unfit" to retain membership in the worn-out organization, from the standpoint of being a disrupter, in placing my stamp of approval upon the only and real organization of Labor—the I. W. W. Hence, they laid their wires so that they did not only wish to decapitate me in an official way but in the economic way also, by firing me out of the union in general that I might be deprived of even getting a job and then have the unlimited gall to publish the same in the capitalist papers in order that I might be, as I really have found myself to be, stamped by the capitalistic employing class as "an agitator." Hence, every one knows what kind of a chance one has got to secure his existence when such methods are being used against him.

As for carefulness the Socialist would see to it that the "death blow" is not dealt to them; for the Socialist that is looking for numbers and not principles has yet something to learn and the glowing words of the "noble stag" being brought to bay by the wolves reminds one of the pitting of the capitalist stool-pigeon.

In closing, I wish to say in the words of George Washington: "Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty"; hence, instead of giving them cause to rejoice they will have reason to repent when such men as E. V. Debs and other leaders who have never proved traitors to

I. W. W. ACTIVITY

IT HAS O'CONNELL AND PERKINS PANIC STRICKEN.

Machinists and Cigar Makers, Convicted of the Folly of Craft Unionism, Are Turning to Industrialism—Free Speech Forbidden and Letter Writing to Labor Papers Induced In to Stem the Tide.

Chicago, Nov. 5.—Three charters were issued this week to mixed locals, at Youngstown, Ohio, Douglas, Arizona, and Toronto, Canada, by the I. W. W.

Orders for supplies and literature in large lots came from all over the country. Locals are reporting increase in membership and are waging a campaign with literature.

Pioneer Machinists' Local 23, of Chicago, has stirred up the A. F. of L. to such an extent that they are panic-stricken. This local was chartered Aug. 31 with seventeen members. These seventeen men were thoroughly aware of the situation and of the weakness of the International Union of Machinists. They laid out a system of propaganda that certainly is a winner. It consisted of regular weekly meetings at their headquarters with good speakers and an open floor. This was followed by a systematic distribution of literature. So good has been their work that they have District No. 8, of the A. F. of L. Machinists on the jump. The membership is increasing at the rate of five to ten a week. Business Agent Kepler, of the I. M. U. of this district, with the help of the other officers of the A. F. of L., is trying in every way to stem the tide and hold the rank and file of the I. M. U. from joining the I. W. W. Bull-dozening tactics were a failure; threats and gag rule are now the order. The I. W. W. gained the more through opposition. Finally the Kepler bunch have been forced to play their strongest card. At a snap meeting of the Machinists' District Council No. 8, a rule was passed to PROHIBIT ANY MEMBER OF THE INTERNATIONAL MACHINISTS' UNION SPEAKING DIRECTLY, OR INDIRECTLY, OF ANY UNION OR BODY OF MEN, ADVOCATING INDUSTRIAL UNIONISM. This order prohibits the members from SPEAKING in their LODGE MEETINGS, IN THE SHOP, ON THE STREETS OR ANYWHERE. The penalty for violation is expulsion or a heavy fine. In spite of this rule Pioneer Machinists' Local 23, has increased its membership and on November 1 had about seventy-five good, active workers in their organization.

The International Machinists' Union has just called off an eighteen months' strike. When the strike was called 4,000 men dropped their tools. By the scab system of the A. F. of L., allowing pattern makers, molders, core makers, and other union connected with the trade to work, they have been whipped so badly that of the original TWO THOUSAND only NINETY are left. The strike has not been in vain because it has taught the rank and file the folly of separate unions in the same trade and the I. W. W. has a fighting chance of controlling this district in a short time. Pioneer Machinists' Local 23 meets every Friday night, at 155 E. Randolph street, Chicago, Ill. Good speakers always address the meetings and discussion is invited.

Cigarmakers are organizing all over the country. From letters written by them they fully realize their position and conditions. President V. Perkins, of the C. M. I. U., is alarmed at the situation and is writing letters to labor papers trying to explain away the aristocratic character of his union. One of these letters was published in the Denver "Miners' Magazine." He says the C. M. I. U. constitution provides for the stigmatizers. So it does. But it fails to give them a bill of prices and other benefits and tries every way in its power to keep them from organizing and when they do organize in the A. F. of L. the C. M. I. U. keeps them helpless. The cigarmakers expect good results from the distribution of literature.

Rex.

the cause of the working class will break away from the festering sore of capitalism and associating with capitalistic LABOR FAKIRS in every practical sense and allow them to truly and speedily die in the festering rottenness of their capitalistic diseases.

Workingmen, wake up!

Fraternally,

R. T. Sims.

S. L. P. VOTE



Below is the tabulated vote of the Socialist Labor Party and of the A. F. of L. Volkszeitung Corporation party, so far as it could be ascertained. This year's vote is compared with last year's for both parties. The Volkszeitung Corporation partly loses the only thing it had—its vote. Indications are that it has collapsed to little more than one-third of its vote of last year.

MANHATTAN.

| A. D. | | S. L. P. | |
|--------------|------|----------|-------|
| 1904 | 1905 | 1904 | 1905 |
| 1st | 17 | 6 | 42 |
| 2nd | 30 | 6 | 102 |
| 3rd | 63 | 32 | 86 |
| 4th | 71 | 30 | 1143 |
| 5th | 36 | 20 | 107 |
| 6th | 51 | 30 | 319 |
| 7th | 48 | 22 | 115 |
| 8th | 56 | 56 | 764 |
| 9th | 67 | 36 | 153 |
| 10th | 112 | 65 | 942 |
| 11th | 40 | 12 | 135 |
| 12th | 113 | 66 | 880 |
| 13th | 92 | — | 271 |
| 14th | 138 | 65 | 616 |
| 15th | 73 | — | 232 |
| 16th | 263 | 121 | 870 |
| 17th | 62 | — | 181 |
| 18th | 93 | 22 | 254 |
| 19th | 45 | 39 | 185 |
| 20th | 50 | 40 | 101 |
| 21st | 95 | 23 | 356 |
| 22nd | 72 | 32 | 351 |
| 23rd | 132 | 46 | 480 |
| 24th | 70 | 43 | 445 |
| 25th | 26 | 20 | 70 |
| 26th | 123 | 63 | 638 |
| 27th | 20 | 8 | 50 |
| 28th | 125 | 66 | 808 |
| 29th | 29 | 17 | 106 |
| 30th | 134 | 50 | 1150 |
| 31st | 124 | 47 | 500 |
| 32nd | 190 | 81 | 855 |
| 33rd | 103 | 38 | 320 |
| 34th | 342 | 146 | 873 |
| 35th | 433 | 155 | 1760 |
| Totals | 3556 | 1505 | 16472 |

BROOKLYN.

| A. D. | | S. L. P. | |
|--------------|------|----------|------|
| 1904 | 1905 | 1904 | 1905 |
| 1st ... | 8 | — | 157 |
| 2nd ... | 35 | — | 97 |
| 3rd ... | 43 | — | 83 |
| 4th ... | 32 | — | 137 |
| 5th ... | 58 | 40 | 267 |
| 6th ... | 80 | 21 | 412 |
| 7th ... | 137 | 99 | 307 |
| 8th ... | 33 | — | 104 |
| 9th ... | 48 | 22 | 120 |
| 10th ... | 17 | 6 | 60 |
| 11th ... | 35 | — | 153 |
| 12th ... | 70 | 274 | 139 |
| 13th ... | 81 | 22 | 188 |
| 14th ... | 63 | 14 | 142 |
| 15th ... | 91 | 32 | 184 |
| 16th ... | 52 | 15 | 242 |
| 17th ... | 15 | 18 | 89 |
| 18th ... | 61 | — | 200 |
| 19th ... | 60 | — | 445 |
| 20th ... | 71 | 39 | 1191 |
| 21st ... | 178 | 61 | 945 |
| Totals | 1258 | 6202 | 358 |

S. L. P. INCREASE IN HACKENSACK.

Hackensack, N. J., Nov. 7.—The S. L. P. polled 20 votes here, and the S. P. 38. Last year the vote was, S. L. P. 13; S. P. 32. Accordingly the S. L. P. gained 7 votes, to the S. P.'s 6.

S. P. GETS VOTES BY ENDORSING

I. W. W.
Schenectady, N. Y., Nov. 7.—The vote in Schenectady is, S. P. 770, S. L. P., no ticket. Last year's vote was, S. L. P. 271, S. P. 404. The S. P. endorsed the Industrial Workers of the World despite the disapproval of their State Executive. The county is yet to be heard from.

(Continued on page 6.)

CHICAGO MACHINISTS

STRIKE DECLARED OFF AFTER 16 MONTHS OF FIGHT—OPEN SHOP IN CITY.

Involved 30 Shops—Total Defeat Caused by the A. F. of L. Form of Unionism—I. A. M. Member Addresses his Shopmates Thereon.

Chicago, Nov. 3.—A local member of the International Association of Machinists has issued the following letter to his fellow members:

Your attention is again called to the form of organization, namely, the American Federation of Labor, with which you are affiliated, and which is not only a failure, but a graveyard of trade union aspirations. With wrong fundamental principles, such as, "capital and labor are brothers," and the arbitration scheme, it leads the workingmen's revolutionary spirit into the ground, and thus renders the capitalists of this country most important services. It divides workingmen in craft divisions and thus weakens them and, weak as they are, it leads one division after another into battle against the fort of organized and united employers, who are thus able to defeat them.

On one side, refusing the principles of mutual interests, the united employers, regardless of their business, stand together and fight the organized into crafts divided workingmen, who fight their hopeless battles with bravery, until bled out from both sides: the capitalist with his chicanery on one side, and the labor fakirs on the other. One division after another has to give up the fight, beaten to a standstill, while the rest of the divisions and the entire American Federation of Labor stand by, held in pockets, unconcerned. The best illustration of all we have seen right here in Chicago in the last few years in the Kellogg strike, the butchers, the teamsters, and now the glorious machinists strike, to which I want to call your attention, fellow machinists.

The machinists' strike was called in May, 1904. It involved thirty shops. It was declared off October 30. All shops are open shops now. The result is total defeat. Brothers of the I. A. of M.: we have fought bravely against the many odds of capitalism. We had to fight the scabs, police, injunctions, etc. Our fellow members had to pay hard earned money to support us; and gladly they did it; but when they saw no results, shops being filled and running smoothly, they began to realize the fallacy of their fight. Then the news spread throughout the city that Le Fisher, then business agent of District No. 8, misappropriated \$300 strike assessment money, collected for the support of strikers. The ground began to shake under the feet of I. A. of M. men. That was the last straw, which broke the camel's back.

And what did the Chicago Federation do to assist us in our fight? Nothing, you say? Oh, no! The Chicago unions assisted the scabs and bosses to beat us down. Didn't blacksmiths, patternmakers, moulderers, helpers, and all others, aid the scabs and help to defeat us? But the rank and file is not to be blamed for it. They had contracts with the bosses; and the Federation, to which we all belong, wouldn't tolerate the breaking of contracts with bosses, or a sympathetic strike; and so we went down to defeat, after being on strike for sixteen months; and defeated will we be until we organize industrially, which makes an injury to one an injury to all.

The I. A. of M., which had such a fine organization in Chicago before the strike, claiming 8,000 members, is demoralized, practically smashed. Over sixty per cent of the members dropped off lately, and the rest is only awaiting opportunity to bid it good by

A Few Words to Cigarmakers

The trend in every industry is toward combination and concentration. We see the capitalist class form large corporations and combine their interests in such ways as to do away with practically all useless expenditures, by the substitution of up-to-date complex machinery and division of labor. In no industry is change more apparent than in the cigar industry. In our trade we find that the small "Buckeye" manufacturers are rapidly being wiped out and the trust rapidly gaining control of the trade.

For reasons apparent to any cigarmaker, it has been found very difficult to construct machinery for all grades of work. So far, machinery has been found practical only in a small portion of the trade, to wit: Scrap bunch machines and suction table to cut wrappers for such bunches. (The casing machines don't affect the trade as yet, so we pass them by at this time). But not being able to use a machine for long filler and hand or soft work did not deter the capitalists for any great length of time. True to the instincts of their class they tried numerous ways of working with the one idea in their minds, to find the fastest way of producing with the least waste. Team work is the result.

Under the team work system cigars are produced in about two-thirds of the time formerly consumed in hand or mold work methods. This caused the price per thousand to decrease. It has also reduced the number of workmen formerly needed to produce a given number of cigars. This, in turn, decreased the space needed for bench room and this, in turn, reduced rent. With the low cost of production the trust and other large firms are able to undersell their smaller competitors in the open market and as a result the small manufacturer is doomed. So much for change in the actual working conditions. Now for a little light on the Cigarmakers' International Union.

Were the International cigarmakers asleep? Why did they fail to meet the

new conditions, and admit the rollers and bunch breakers and machine workers into the union? The answer is not hard to find. When we examine the workings of the International Union we soon see the absolute folly of organization under the autonomous plan of the A. F. of L. and its utter unfitness for the present economic fight.

The most striking feature of the International form of organization, even to a casual observer, is that the union has no power in the large shops. In the "Cigarmakers' Journal" for September, we find the statement on the editorial page that one-fourth of the cigarmakers are in the trust's employ and that none of them belong to the union.

The International Union, through its spokesmen, has always maintained that team workers are not cigarmakers. It claims their work hurts the hand worker. Of course, any machine, not controlled by the working class, hurts that class. Still that same machine has come to stay. Now, in the official organ of the union they admit team workers are cigarmakers. They don't do so openly, oh, no! They say team workers are not cigarmakers, but they fail to say that the trust employs no one but team workers when they mention the one-quarter employed by the trust. This goes to show that the Cigarmakers' International Union is only fighting in the decaying portion of the trade, and leaving the more advanced part of the trade to the tender mercies (?) of the capitalist. The International Union then, instead of growing with the trade, has its fortunes united to the dying portion and must share that decay, since it refuses to admit the new style workmen into its organization. The more the matter is studied the more this fact becomes evident. Not only is the union confined to the backward portion of the trade, but it is limited to the ancient method or system of making cigars.

The method of production and the management of the industry are both rapidly undergoing a change. Division of labor and the machine are accompanying the concentration of the indus-

try. One workman no longer makes a cigar: two are now employed as team workers. But the International man says his union does not recognize team work. While the union will not allow team workers in the organization, that is not the end of its infamy; it even goes so far as to brand the team workers as "scabs." Facts continue to exist, even if they are not recognized. Team work is rapidly increasing and mold work is being displaced by the scrap bunch and suction machine; but still the International union men stick their heads in the sand like an ostrich and refuse to recognize either team or machine workers.

Another sign of the backward character of the union management is seen in the fact that the union finds its chief support to-day in a form of industrial organization of fifty years ago. The membership of the International is composed very largely of "Buckeye" owners. But this pre-capitalistic stage of industry is as much of a survival in present day capitalism as an old flint-lock rifle would be in a modern army, and a system of unionism based on such methods of production is just as ineffective when fighting the trust as would be an army armed with the old flintlocks fighting against modern means of warfare. The International Union has its main strength to-day in the small towns and permits each local to set its own scale of prices. They entirely ignore the fact that the industrial battle to-day is in the large cities. They also ignore the great national market for their own products. The result is that the district having the lowest scale is used by the master class to drive the higher paid workman's products from the market and in that way force down the wages of all to that of the lowest scaled district.

During the year 1904, a lockout was forced on the Chicago cigarmakers by this very cause. The Pennsylvania unions have a very low scale of wages (forty per cent. lower than Chicago). This enabled the trust and other large employers to sell cigars in Chicago for less than the cost of production there. This did not mean that the wage slave in Chicago received too high a wage.

Oh, no! On the contrary, it showed the folly of the autonomy of the A. F. of L. that allows the union man (?) of one district to be used to beat down the union (?) man in another section of the country, and both of them working in the same industry!

A necessary accompaniment of "Buckeye" manufacture is seen in the fact that two interests are always struggling in the union. These small capitalists (?) desire one policy and the workers another. Here we have the class struggle where we would least expect to find it.

The ignoring of this fact does not change it and will not prevent its continuance. In the earlier stages of development this did not matter much.

Before concentration and combination methods were in vogue the journeyman of to-day was the boss of to-morrow. The union advertised the label. In this way it created a demand for its products and gained the friendship of the small dealers and bosses; and in this way kept up the market. At the same time they improved conditions to a small extent. They curbed the sweatshop evil and established an eight-hour day. But with the advent of the trust shops, conditions underwent a change. The trust manufactured on such a large scale as to dumbfound the workers. Team work in the shop was the first move. Bunch machines and suction tables the next.

The union refused the label in return and THIS WAS THE ONLY MOVE EVER MADE BY THE UNION IN DEFENCE OF ITS OWN MEMBERS. This had no effect. The trust provided a means of reaching the consumer directly instead of through the jobbers and retailers. They established the United Cigar Stores Company and are sweeping the retailers out of existence much faster than any trust ever disposed of its competitors before. As a consequence the small "Buckeye" and retailer are losing what little importance they formerly held. As these people lose their importance the union loses its main strength. As a result the worker (in the language of the street) is up against it. The union officials make no move to meet the new conditions and with gag rule, slugs and

other methods frown down all attempts to change the policy of the organization. The conditions of the wage slave is going from bad to worse.

In New York a local union of cigarmakers was organized by the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance. They recognized the folly of remaining in the American Federation of Labor. For years they carried on a ceaseless agitation for industrial unionism. The Pioneer Local showed the way. Now we have a rapidly growing organization in Chicago. The Industrial Workers of the World cigarmakers are organizing all over the country with the class struggle founded on modern capitalist development, as above enumerated as a basis.

Cigarmakers, get over the idea of harmony between the capitalists and wage slaves! Get in line with industrial progress!! Organize on industrial lines and include hand workers, team workers, and rollers, machine workers, packers, strippers, casers, every one connected with the trade in any way. We cigarmakers of the I. W. W. are extending our organization over the entire country. Already we have won a strike (the Stogiemakers of Cleveland, Ohio.) We intend to establish a minimum wage scale to accord with the national market. We must recognize facts as they are and not as we would like them to be.

Cigarmakers, join with us in the Industrial Workers of the World and place yourselves in line for effective action along the lines of the class struggle. We must have a union of workers and workers only. The I. W. W. is pledged to overthrow capitalism AND TAK AND HOLD the products of our toil. We recognize the need of industrial solidarity on the part of our class. If we would emancipate ourselves we must strike the blow ourselves. Break away from the A. F. of L. and its crude methods and help us drive the fakirs and their obsolete methods to the woods. Our motto is AN INJURY TO ONE IS AN INJURY TO ALL.

Any one wishing to know more of our organization can secure literature and information free by addressing Rex, care of the Industrial Workers of the World, 148 West Madison street, Chicago, Ill.

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party and union will support each other in battle and proceed together, as far as the special duties of the two kinds of organizations will allow. If one recognizes that it is nonsense to permanently exhibit to the outside an exaggerated neutrality, only for the purpose of saving appearances. Party and union truly have no reason to be ashamed of their natural, intimate connection; they may and should confess it openly, but certainly not only in words but in deeds. Then the now in the unions so much missed Socialist spirit, will gain more ground.

The training of the masses to become social democrats is of the greatest importance to the trades unions, if they desire that also in politics in the making of laws, the interests of the workingman shall be promoted within the framework of the bourgeois system of society. The pressure of politically schooled masses of workingmen forces the master class into concessions to labor. That the history of the German labor movement proves!

The Cologne convention is said to have accomplished a great deal of good work. That may be so, but it has also unmistakably revealed a terrific intellectual decline of the trades union movement. It would be wrong to throw the blame for this upon individuals. It is a product of the tendencies of development described by us, although many trades union leaders unconsciously may also personally have contributed to it, that the development of the trades unions went in this direction. In every way this state must be abolished. And this can only be accomplished by a greater amount of hand-in-hand work,

by an augmented influence of the party upon the trades union propaganda. Pure and simple trades unionism begins to grow in quite an apprehensive measure. The official denial of this fact does not alter anything; he who has occasion to observe, knows it. It expresses itself by the other fact that trade union officers who once were good, active comrades, now little or not at all concern themselves about the party. If purposely or on account of too exacting trades union work cannot be shown as

to particular cases. In every way, purely trade union matters rob the party of these forces, which besides do not become of benefit to the trade unions in the desired sense, for even in the trade unions their activity is not directed towards an introduction of the "Socialist spirit." They are, so to say, social democrats "in private," and if, in every day conversation, one listens to the views of these people as to trade union activity, regarding the subject: "Trades union and party," one sometimes is liable to be tempted to believe that we are already in the midst of the morass. Especially noticeable becomes an air of superiority which denies the right of the social democracy to concern itself with matters purely relating to the trade. "You do not understand this," is told to the comrades who demand Socialist spirit of these people. A deeper research of every-day life will bring to light another mass of symptoms, which do not come to the surface, remain unnoticed and for this very reason help to augment the evil. In fact the sprouts of a trades union officers' bureaucracy, careful, stolid, requiring a quiet life—probably contributed to largely by the great responsibility resting upon it—have appeared already. The inclination to avoid conflicts begins to become a system. More enlightenment in the trade unions is a burning necessity, so that this system may be uprooted in time, before it can do greater damage.

Happily, already at present a healthy reaction in the membership circles of the trades unions is noticeable. The Socialist spirit moves. The training in the social democratic organization breaks through. The party has to take care that these endeavors are promoted. Besides, on the other side, the neglected training of the trades union members is bound to revenge itself on the leaders and officers themselves; for lacking far-sighted disinclination to reflect and purely egotistical reasoning finally will find vent in a disagreeable manner against themselves also.

The subject: "Party and Union," according to my mind, again requires a thorough examination in the widest circles of organized labor.

The Party and the Trades Union in Germany

[From the German of Hermann Fleissner, translated for The People by Gotthold Ollendorff.]

To the knowing observer of things there cannot exist a doubt but that the trades union movement in Germany during the last decade has broadened incomparably more than it has deepened. The, for class-struggle-organizations, indispensable enlightenment as to the development and the economy of the capitalist class state, has been relegated to the rear; and the interior and exterior propaganda of the trade union is carried on too much with a view to temporary success and to temporary interests. Theory, to a large extent, is actually looked down upon and the comrade who reprovingly calls attention to this neglect, is received by the trades union leader with a superior air and an indulgent shrugging of shoulders. This development of the modern trades union movement has now reached a degree which inevitably must lead to conflicts and explanations between party and trades union. That this situation exists, is, really nobody's fault, but one may hope that the result of the collision will be of benefit to the entire modern labor movement.

A series of so-called natural or at least readily understood causes ripened this situation. To the quite hopeless stagnation of the German trades unions in the nineties a period of almost hot-house development has followed, as statistics prove. The pessimism of that time gave way to a method of acquiring members at any price and by any means. The membership has grown enormously but the desirable mental training and discipline have been largely neglected in this chase after numbers. Perhaps it may be admitted that under the circumstances the fulfilment of their duties was above the power of the trades union leaders, officers and agitators. And this up till now has not been rectified. It can also hardly be hoped to draw from within the trade union circles themselves in the near future, a staff of men large enough and able to combat the evil. The officers of trades unions are often so much overrun with routine work and mechanical labor that they do not even possess the time to advance their own education much less that of others. At the meetings the theoretical advancement of the education of the members is looked after much less than before.

In the agitation, the attainment of better wages and better conditions of labor is often painted in glowing colors, without due stress being paid upon the difficulties; and thus those interested receive a totally wrong impression as to the course of affairs. As new and easily

acquired, but also very optimistic members, they regard the situation through the spectacles which have been put in front of their eyes. They would take before they have given. Besides the system of lockout which is coming more and more in favor with the employers, drives the workingmen by necessity—not by free will—into the unions. Only on account of financial support! This also influences unfavorably the qualifications of the trades unions.

The trades union leaders console themselves with the idea that the men once members, will become enlightened naturally, and in short order; but the union does nothing or very little to help the men in this respect. At the meetings there is just enough time to attend to the current affairs. Now, imagine under such circumstances a mass meeting, a mass meeting of enlightened members, which has to decide as to important questions, as to strikes, etc! The consequences are self-evident. If the union, pushed by such members, will take action against the employers under any circumstances, it will get into a difficult position. Perhaps the leaders acquiesce against their will, in order not to lose the members, who believe that they have a right to demand that the promises made to them be promptly fulfilled. On such grounds grow the futile fights of the trades unions; and then in order not to hurt the reputation of the union, anything and everything is done to get out of the mess; out of clear defeats half or whole victories are made. But the consequence of such proceedings is that the trades union leaders not only profit by experience, but in the course of time become over-cautious and almost totally useless for purposes of energetic action against the employer. On the other side, in order to keep the members in good humor, all kinds of things, which have no connection with the duties of a trade union, are resorted to. The crooked lane of the promotion of benefit institutions is entered into. The members are "chained" to the organization—but how, under what circumstances! Thus, absolutely nothing is left for the already so far, so much neglected intellectual duties of the union, the fulfillment of which is at the same time of such prominent practical significance for a class-conscious movement. One gets into a regular system to avoid, if possible, all excitement. The discipline is sup-

ported, the disciplinarian remains unblamed and is thus encouraged to similar heroic acts in the future.

But the overgrowth of the benefit institutions not alone uses up the existing strength entirely for administrative purposes, it also hurts the party, as the necessarily very high union dues make the payment of contributions to the party very difficult to many workingmen. With the poorly paid workingman even nickels are of account.

These tendencies of development of the trades unions are liable to lead into the mire, a la England. Still, in spite of all this, perhaps there is no danger in this respect under German conditions. But at any rate they influence, in a laming and retarding manner, the dependence on, and the fighting spirit of the modern labor movement. That possibly may be proven already at present. It is not good when cold monetary considerations replace too much the enthusiasm of the ideal. Webb's "History of the English Trade Union Movement" contains interesting citations of two well-known labor leaders in this respect. In June, 1886, according to this authority, Tom Mann said:

"How long will you remain satisfied with the present feeble tactics of your trade unions? The true trade union policy, that of attack, seems to have disappeared entirely. Truly the average trade union man of to-day is a man with ossified brains, either hopelessly apathetic or the supporter of a policy which plays directly into the hands of the exploiter. I do my share of the work of the trade union to which I belong, but I openly confess that if it will not proceed with more energy than it does at present, I, much against my will, will be forced to the view that it is an inexcusable squandering of one's powers, if one continues to waste time in the accustomed way with the examination of quarrels and nothing else. I am satisfied that thousand think as I do."

And John Burns said in September, 1872: "As constituted at present, the trades unions carry within themselves the germ of their dissolution . . . By unthinkingly taking upon themselves duties and responsibilities which can only be fulfilled by the State or the entire community, viz: those of supporting the sick and the old, the larger unions are completely held down, as they tax their members in a most oppressive manner.

The bond of union and party is thus a quite natural, inherent one. In the future, the fighting ability of the entire modern labor movement, much more than to-day, will depend on how far

LABOR IN THE SOUTH

IS THERE A DEARTH OF IT?—AN EDITORIAL OPINION FROM MOBILE, ALA.—THE NECESSITY FOR A SURPLUS AND "THINNING OUT."

Labor is alleged to be scarce in the South. Various schemes for diverting immigration there are in force. At the same time great strikes are reported from that section of the country. A recent investigation of employment bureaus in New York City showed that they were being used to break these strikes. That labor was victimized was also shown. All of which appears confusing and contradictory. It tempts the query, Is there a scarcity of labor in the South; or are the capitalists of that section, in view of its present and prospective industrial transformation, laying in a surplus of labor power that may be drawn upon as their interests require?

This query is answered in part by the following editorial in the Mobile, Ala., "Daily Register," as quoted by the Baltimore "Manufacturers' Record," a weekly southern industrial, railroad and financial newspaper, as follows:

"While we are discussing foreign immigration to the South with so much earnestness we are overlooking the fact that in almost every city and town in the South there is a vast amount of labor that is practically producing nothing, which, if it could be utilized, would go a long way towards making bloom the waste places and two sprigs of grass grow where only one grows now. And this is not all. Annually there is an army of young men flocking from the independence of rural life to the cities and towns to join the legion of idlers or those who eke out a weary existence upon the poor pay and in the incessant toil of urban life. Of course, there is no way to force this class to live of

independence and happiness on the farm, but the fact remains that if the South could utilize the labor that she has she would be independent of foreign immigration."

This quotation shows that there is no dearth of labor in the South. The only drawback is the inability of southern capital to adapt that labor to its peculiar requirements. This is a problem that presents itself in all countries undergoing industrial transformation. An agricultural people do not willingly embrace factory life. They must be forced to it. In England they were evicted. Here the pressure of competition is an aid in that direction. Immigration develops that competition by increasing the surplus army of farmers and wage workers, thus making life more precarious and a factory job a God-send.

The same "Manufacturers' Record" that contains the above quoted editorial also contains a letter on the "South's Labor Problem," that shows the difficulty of that adaptation and the need of a big surplus of labor as a result. The letter is written by the secretary of an iron company at Jefferson, Texas. He says:

"At present we have no need of men, but think were we to go in blast we could get all the labor wanted. In starting up a plant a SURPLUS HAS TO BE EMPLOYED AND THEN THINNED OUT ON MERIT." We can imagine the "thinned out" joining the "legion of idlers," and the army of useless labor.

There is no scarcity of labor in the South. The capitalists there need a surplus of labor, as do their compatriots everywhere, for economic reasons.

THE NEGRO LABORER

A CHICAGO WOMAN TAKES UP HER MEN IN HIS BEHALF—SHOWS HIS PROGRESS IN THE METROPOLIS OF THE WEST, AS COM-

PARED TO THE SOUTH.

The discussion attending the alleged scarcity of labor in the South, is given additional interest by the below letter. It is dated Chicago, Ill., Oct. 23, and from the pen of Fannie Barrier Williams. It originally appeared in the Afro-American organ, "The New York Age," of Oct. 26, as regular correspondence.

"Negroes, Negroes everywhere, and not a Negro man to work—is the plight of the South." The foregoing is the first line of an article in the Chicago Tribune of Sunday before last, under the heading: "South Cries for Workers." Complaint is made of the Afro-American as a worker in the South:

(1)—That he is willing to work at exceptionally high wages half of the time. In railroad work, the colored man averages about twelve days each per month, although the wages are from \$1.50 to \$2 per day.

(2)—That, unlike the white laborer, the efficiency of the Negro laborer does not increase with an increase of wages.

(3)—The Negro works "only long enough for actual and immediate maintenance."

(4)—In Mobile County, Ala., "the Negro's shiftlessness is reflected in the annual reports, which show that for the average fiscal period more than one-half have been buried as paupers at the public expense."

(5)—The South's industrial expansion has produced a labor demand "which is supplied neither by natural increase of natives or by the arrival of aliens."

This is a very discouraging statement for a great journal to endorse by publication, whether it be true or false. The article is of the kind that should be challenged by those amongst us who are in a position to know the real facts in the case.

It is not easy to believe that the Afro-American laborer in the South is entirely different from the Negro laborer in the North. It can be said here in Chicago, at least, that the Afro-American as a laborer is coming more and more into favor in everything that he is capable of doing. He is continuously employed in street paving, house building, teaming, excavating, etc. No complaint is made that he is not the equal in strength, endurance, efficiency and skill of the strongest of races. Every day and in every direction these colored men can be seen working with white men in various kinds of employment, without friction or trouble. What is true of Chicago is equally true all through the West. There is a demand for him in the wheat fields of Dakota, in the fruit lands of California, and in the constructive work of the rapidly growing cities. In all this variety of work in which colored men are em-

ployed, I have not yet heard the reproachful terms of lazy, shiftless, inefficient and unreliable applied to him as in the above quoted article.

Nor is there any attempt to discriminate against the colored worker in matters of wages. He is willingly paid the same wages as his white co-laborer and works under the same conditions. Here in the field of American labor where manly endurance is at a premium, the colored man enjoys perfect equality with his white brother. Shoulder to shoulder, muscle to muscle, hour by hour, white and black are united in the bond of human muscular force that is clearing the way for the empires of the future.

No one can watch and reflect on this condition of industrial inter-dependence without feeling some hopeful assurance for the future. All honor to the black man who through the might of his manly strength and character is setting the example of equality! This black man of muscle, who is gradually banishing prejudice from the broad field of labor, is today the strong man of the race. He has fought his fight and won in this part of the country. Whether in the union or out of the union, no one presumes to discriminate against him either in the matter of wages, hours of work or of conditions of work. In his limited field, he has done more for his race in conquering prejudices than those of us who have had the advantages of much schooling and culture contact.

I have recently learned that the Steel Company of South Chicago is replacing certain classes of foreigners with colored men as rapidly as they can without exciting any violent opposition. The Steel Company employs thousands of men and the fact that preference is being shown the black men is a favorable sign. I have been informed that the change from foreign white labor to native black labor would be more rapid and sweeping if there were houses to accommodate the desired black labor.

The tendency to increase the employment of Afro-American laborers is especially noticeable in the stockyards. A colored applicant is seldom refused, if he is otherwise capable. Both men and women are finding employment in departments of work at the stockyards in connection with which they would not have been thought of ten years ago. If this increase keeps on it will not be long before the majority of the employees in this, the greatest industrial center in the West, will be colored.

What has already been said ought to be evidence enough to prove that the frequent charges of shiftlessness and inefficiency brought against the Negro are not always well founded.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN NO. 3

His Efforts to Save A. F. of L. Enliven
I. W. W. Meeting.

San Pedro, Cal., Oct. 27.—A Mixed Local of the I. W. W. was organized in San Pedro, Cal., on October 22, with 18 charter members, the result of an enthusiastic meeting attended by about 75 workingmen. Questions put by the audience were well answered by the speaker, Riddle, member of the I. W. W. from Los Angeles. Short speeches were made by men from the audience, showing up the corruption which is predominant in the A. F. of L. organizations.

The meeting was made more interesting by the presence of one named Craig, who fills the position of secretary of the Pacific Coast Federation, at a salary of \$17 per week; also the secretary's office in the local Fishermen's Union with a small salary attached to it, and some sort of office in the Labor Council, for a "consideration" of course. The same Craig is also a strong Single Taxer, but chances being small to secure an office by running on that peculiar ticket, he ran for Assemblyman on the Democratic ticket, and threw his vote for Debs last presidential election.

To prove that Craig is a graftor I submit the following facts, and nail them down as I produce them.

Fact No. 1. Craig claimed in his Union meeting that he has to have an assistant secretary, as he has too much work to perform in the Pacific Coast Federation.

Fact No. 1. If Craig was so overburdened with work in his office, how could he find so much time to attend to so many outside jobs, as for instance, secretary of Fishermen's Union, officer in Labor Council, etc.?

Fact No. 2. Craig claims the right to appoint an assistant to himself, an individual, whom he had the audacity to recommend on account of the big file of recommendations that the man had received from various capitalistic corporations while serving faithfully their interests. While writing this I was informed that the individual with many recommendations is a university graduate and a cousin of Craig.

Fact No. 2. Craig would not permit a ballot to be cast, but called for a standing vote, as he had made a special route inviting only those men to attend the meeting whom he thought were not on to him. To his discomfort a good many uninvited ones turned up, and pandemonium was the result. But Craig with the aid of few uninformed ones won out by a fraction. Now he can look up some more outside jobs, while Cousin Jack will pull the wool over the eyes of the membership.

Fact No. 3. Last Sunday in our Hall meeting Craig made the statement that he could have a better paying position outside of his union, but he holds on to his present job for the good of the union.

Fact No. 3. While running for another term as secretary against a strong opposition, he almost begged the membership to vote for him only, saying that by having been secretary of a labor organization, he is blacklisted by lumberyard companies and he could stand no show to earn a living. "Oh what a difference in the morning!"

Now comes the most comical thing of all. On the floor of the I. W. W. meeting, while defending the American Federation of Labor and its star performers, Craig had the audacity to compare Andrew Furuseth to the immortal Abraham Lincoln. That statement caused an outburst of merriment amongst the audience, so that any other man with less nerve or more principle would have left the hall in shame, after making such a foolish break. I thereupon took the floor and rebuked the insult rendered to the memory of old honest Abe, by being compared with such a labor skater and lobbyist as Furuseth, and I related some facts from Andrew's past history, which I exclude from this letter, as I am afraid to ask too much of your valuable space at one time.

Throughout the meeting the whole crowd was with us, with one exception, and that was Abraham Lincoln No. 3.

We are prepared for the worst now, as I expect Craig will use his influence with the lumberyard officials as he told me personally that he can prevent the members of the I. W. W. from working in lumberyards. All he needs to do now, is to go to his big capitalist brothers, give in the names of the (to capitalists) dangerous element and "Presto" the trick is done. But he may find to his sorrow that the rank and file of his own organization would not stand for such dirty work, and it may be the end of his soft snap posing as a martyr to labor. He may have to apply to his capitalist brothers for soft snap as a reward for having served their interest so faithfully, by preventing the workers from uniting into a class conscious organization. I hope that the rank and file of the Pacific Coast Federation as well as those of all other pure and simple labor organization, will have their eyes opened in time to see that Craig and the like of

his, all products of pure and simple labor organizations, are working only to further their own individual interest at the expense of keeping the workers divided and scrapping over the crumbs that drop off the capitalists' table. Join the Industrial Workers of the World and put an end to strikes and this system of wage slavery. Our fight is yours.

Attend our meetings which are held at present in the Justice of the Peace Hall on Beacon street, every Sunday afternoon, or, if you wish to join the I. W. W. put out particular from Alex. Muhlburg, 370 Third street, San Pedro, Cal.

P. S.—We sold quite a few "John Mitchell Exposed" and "The Burning Question of Trades Unionism," also distributed a good many leaflets and October 7th issue of the Weekly People.

LABOR LAWS

Once Again It Is Proven They Are Worthless to the Worker.

The case of the newsgirls in the Subway came up for newspaper discussion last spring, when it was learned that the girls, many of whom were barely sixteen years old, and a few of whom were apparently much younger, were obliged to work twelve hours a day, with no time off at the noon hour, for a pitifully small wage. The New York City Consumers' League took the matter up, and have recently been successful in getting the mercantile law enforced for the benefit of the girls, so that no girl under twenty-one can be forced to work more than ten hours a day. The result of the league's activity was that all girls under twenty-one lost their places, and the older girls were retained on the same hard terms as before. The mercantile law distinctly states that the employees must be given three-quarters of an hour off for luncheon. Finding that this clause was not obeyed by the contractors having the newsstands in charge, Mrs. Nathan and others in the league wrote to the commissioner of health and to the corporation counsel, asking for a ruling. After a very long delay the following letter was received:

"On behalf of the commissioner of health, I desire to inform you that he has this day received a communication from the learned corporation counsel, which reads as follows:

"The object of section 161 of the Labor law is clearly to benefit the employees of mercantile establishments, which designation includes, as I have previously advised you, the newsstands in the subway stations.

"The women and young girls in charge of such newsstands are each entitled to not less than forty-five minutes for the noonday meal. They may eat such noonday meal where they please, in the Subway or out of it. There is nothing in the law which designates the place at which the forty-five minutes required to be allowed them must be spent in the consumption of such meal.

"The law is silent as to what shall constitute the meal, or where it must be eaten; therefore, they may eat where, and what they choose during the time allowed.

"I am therefore of the opinion, and so advise you, that there is nothing in the Labor law which will prevent the employees from voluntarily eating the noonday meal at the newsstands in question, although they may not legally be compelled to eat such meal at the said newsstands."

"Trusting this will contain the information you require, I am, respectfully yours,

"(Signed) H. G. Murray,
Secretary to the Commissioner."

Which means, of course, that the contractors can give the girls their choice of eating their luncheons at their stands or giving up their positions.

FESTIVAL NEWS.

Presents for the Daily People Thanksgiving Festival are beginning to come in. Organizer Abelson has received an elegant couch covered in figure of valour, from a member in this city; a barrel of china ware from Akron, O.; two fine leather ladies' bags from Brooklyn, N. Y.; copies of poems from Boston, Mass.; and two fine ornamental ladies from Manhattan. In addition, he has been offered a gross of laundry glass by a firm in Binghamton, N. Y., which he will accept.

People containing the address on the Preamble of the Industrial Workers of the World is exhausted, the pamphlet containing the address should be pushed. Industrial Unionism is the question of the day, and we know of no assistance that can be given the movement equal to a wide distribution of De Leon's clear and logical expounding of just what the new unionism means. The pamphlet, which is fifty pages, is five cents a copy, 100 copies for \$3.00.

We have received a few advance cash orders for the proceedings of the Industrial Workers of the World convention, which we expect to have out in book form about December 1. The price in cloth, \$1.50, and in paper, \$1.00. Send in your order early if you would be sure of getting a copy.

The coming winter bids fair to be an active one in the world of labor; the I. W. W. is bound to make itself felt and our literary agents should be prepared to take advantage of the quickening of mind that is sure to follow. The moral of which is lay in a stock of literature, and get ready for action.

LABOR NEWS NOTES.

Comrades, you have given us comparatively little to report from this department for the past week. The leading orders were: 15,000 leaflets to Buffalo, N. Y.; 1,000 Arm and Hammer posters, New York; 2,000 leaflets Twenty-first A. D., Brooklyn; 600 leaflets Sixteenth and Eighteenth A. D.'s, Brooklyn, and 1,500 to Thirty-fourth A. D., New York; Branch 2, Section South Hudson, N. J., forty pamphlets; San Pedro County, Cal., thirty-two pamphlets (Swedish); Socialist Labor Club New York, fifty pamphlets (Jewish); Jamestown, N. Y., twelve emblem buttons; Santa Clara County, Cal., 100 pamphlets and 500 leaflets; Cleveland Labor News Co., fifty pamphlets; Toronto, Can., sixteen pamphlets; a local of the W. F. M., two of the large lithographs of Karl Marx.

Now that the issue of the Weekly

THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

A BODY THAT AROSE FROM THE DUST OF THE OLD MERCANTILE GUILD.

The Commercial Year Book just issued by the Chamber of Commerce of Birmingham contains in its introduction a most interesting historical sketch on "Chambers of Commerce," by Professor W. J. Ashley of Birmingham University.

According to Professor Ashley, the origin of chambers of commerce, in the modern sense, dates from the final disappearance of the old mercantile guilds. There was felt to be a permanent need of some organized body of business men whose function it should be to collect the opinions of the several trading communities and present them for the consideration of the government in a systematic way. In France this need was first recognized, and in 1700 and the years immediately following chambers of commerce were created by royal ordinances in all the chief trading centres of France. These reported to a "Conseil Supérieur de Commerce," a body corresponding to the British board of trade, and, in a measure, to the recently constituted American Department of Commerce and Labor. These chambers were abolished by the revolution in 1789, but re-created by Napoleon in 1802, but with considerably diminished powers.

Most European chambers have since been modelled on the Napoleonic system, save those of Great Britain. On the continent all chambers of commerce are semi-government institutions, and are supported from the government funds, while their functions and membership are regulated by legislation and official supervision. American business men had occasion to discover this fact when the American chamber of commerce at Berlin was formed. The German government objected to this title on the ground that it was a misnomer, the organization being in fact merely a voluntary association of business men, self-supporting and under no official supervision or regulation, being in fact wholly unofficial in everything but name. As the government

for this reason withdrew its patronage and the American consul-general felt compelled to qualify his endorsement of its proceedings, the organization finally yielded and dropped the offensive title.

In Great Britain, on the other hand, chambers of commerce are very much what they are in this country, purely voluntary organizations of business men, paying their own expenses of organization and administration, and outlining the scope of their activities for themselves. The first British chamber of commerce was that of Glasgow, formed in 1773. There are now more than 100 in the United Kingdom alone, and probably double that number throughout the British colonies. The number of chambers of commerce and boards of trade in the United States, according to a compilation prepared two years ago, is over 900, but a very large number of these are no doubt little more than social clubs, and exert little or no commercial influence.

Since 1860 there has existed in Great Britain an Association of Chambers of Commerce, which has done much to bind these organizations together into more effective operation. The government has at all times kept itself in fairly close touch with the more important chambers and the chancellor of the exchequer and the president of the board of trade often conferring with them on important matters relating to local administration or improvements. During the agitation preceding the repeal of the corn laws and resulting in giving England virtual free trade, the chambers of commerce throughout the kingdom were systematically used by Cobden. At present the more energetic chambers are closely watching foreign trade developments and frequently call the attention of the government to points where the foreign trade of their locality is being threatened.

History of Civilization

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WEEKLY PEOPLE

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SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES:

| | |
|--------------|--------|
| In 1888..... | 2,068 |
| In 1892..... | 31,157 |
| In 1896..... | 36,564 |
| In 1900..... | 34,191 |
| In 1904..... | 34,172 |

No one can be perfectly free till all are
free. None can be perfectly moral till all
are moral. No one can be perfectly happy
till all are happy.—Herbert Spencer.

THE ELECTION IN GREATER NEW YORK.

As we go to press William Randolph Hearst seems to be elected Mayor of the metropolis by a close vote. Whether the final returns establish his election or not, the Movement that he headed went crashing through the powerful party machines of the Republican and the Democratic capitalist organizations.

The Socialist is no crow sitting on the branch of a stripped tree, scolding at the world. The Socialist pulsates with the world's pulsations; he can feel with the masses; though clearer of sight than most of his surrounding fellow beings, and just because of his being clearer of sight, he can appreciate their mass emotions, he can gauge their meaning, he can estimate their value, he can read the writing on the wall that mass manifestations place there, and that, as luminous signals, serve to encourage him, or to discourage him in his labors. The Hearst Movement, whether crowned with success or not, is by its hugeness a symptom—a powerful symptom, an encouraging symptom. "Symptoms" in Greater New York are not local, they denote constitutional conditions.

Hitherto Tammany Hall was rarely defeated except under the glare of an investigation set up by the Republicans, and that raised the lid from Tammany

—and then Tammany Hall was defeated by a coalition of the scheming Republican "gentlemen" with the emotional floating voters. This year Tammany seems beaten again, but by no such coalition. The victors over Tammany will this year have triumphed simultaneously over the Republican "gentlemen's" machine and the machine of Tammany. Much hangs thereby. This year the Republican "gentlemen" themselves happened to be investigated. The gas, and then the insurance investigations, raised the lid from over the choicest "gentlemen", the quondam pillars of "Law and Order" of our community and land. This Republican set of the organized crime of the land have ever affected superiority over Tammany Hall. They affected purity of morals, of business, of civic virtue. The masses were taken in. They failed to perceive that the difference between the Republican "gentlemen" and the Tammany Murphys is not one of essence. With the Tammany Murphys the cloths of blood and the slime of crime that stick to all capitalist "original accumulations" are still fresh; with the Republican "gentlemen" the cloths of blood and the slime of crime are a generation or so back, therefore, a little more concealed. They are there nevertheless. Being there their effects asserted themselves in the end; but being concealed, the masses were taken in. This year, the investigations exposed the cloths of blood and the slime of crime all around. The mass uprising indicated by the Hearst Movement is a symptom that the masses are not dead. It is a premonition of events that are at hand of how the masses will deport themselves when their senses will be thoroughly opened; when they will see not only the turpitude of their individual rulers but the turpitude of the class to which these rulers belong; when they will see in addition the system back of and under these rulers, and then move to upturn the one and the other.

The Hearst movement is, furthermore, a symptom of widespread precariousness of living among a class of people who are still "keeping up appearances". The symptom is invaluable. It is an indication of events that are imminent. These layers of society that are "keeping up appearances" are being driven to the ragged edge. The increased cost of prices is driving them wild. They are hanging by a thread. Hearst can bring no help. But Hearst is a stepping stone to sane conduct. That these layers of society are in motion is a symptom to be welcomed. That Hearst has acted as a poultice to produce the symptom entitles Hearst to thanks. The Socialist

will be the last to ignore the fact or to fail to cheer it.

Finally the Hearst Movement has served to accentuate the utter hollowness of the foundation of the party that the Volkszeitung Corporation has set up. That party was destined to meet its Waterloo at this election. Grounded on the Civic Federationized A. F. of L., it set up a Morris Braun municipal ticket. It thus dared the conscience of the working class. Its ticket had the brazen ring of the classic question put of old by Tweed—"What are you going to do about it?" Its ticket implied, as the Tweed question: "We ARE corrupt, what of it! We DO sell out the working class for advertisements, what of it!" Its ticket implied the blindness that precedes a fall, the blindness born of long success in crime. Its ticket was a challenge to the Industrial Workers of the World. That ticket was bound to be slashed this year. The Hearst Movement added swing to the slashing and thereby exposed the false Socialism also of the Volkszeitung Corporation party. Built on the false Socialist principle that the workingmen pay the taxes; built on the falser principle that the emancipation of the working class can be brought about by fly-paperism and by the hurras methods of the patent-medicine fakirs, the Volkszeitung Corporation party was ripped up by Hearst, and it stands to-day stripped in Greater New York of the only thing upon which it could formerly brag—votes. Principle it had not, character it had not, knowledge it had not. All it had and pointed out as the "argument and reason" why it should be supported was its INCREASING VOTE. That "argument", that "reason" is now collapsed like a toy-balloon. The Volkszeitung Corporation party falls this year below its last year's poll of 24,512 votes; it falls below its 1903 poll of 16,953; the returns are not yet in full, but, judging by the percentage of its loss so far as positively known the grotesque pretender of being the "Pillar of Socialism in America" will have a hard time to keep its poll up to the 9,834 standard of even as far as four years back. Even applying the gauge of its average percentage of loss it will probably have forfeited two-thirds of its last year's vote, and will land shrivelled, shorn of the vote locks that were its only pride—it will land probably between 8,000 to 9,000 votes!

As to the Socialist Labor Party Hearst can inflict no wounds upon it. Unable to man the polls, the Party is counted out wholesale. As so often shown, the day of the S. L. P. vote is not yet. Its present work is to build the solid foundation, drill the "intolerant" Army whose fate will not depend upon the election machinery of the capitalist class.

The S. L. P. steps "unpunished" out of the electoral ring of 1905, and continues fresh as ever in the economic ring, where, between election and election, the main wrestling is to be done.

A POINT THAT DR. MEEKER FORGOT.

Royal Meeker, Ph. D., is the author of an article upon the "History of Shipping Subsidies." The article is timely, seeing that, within a month, Congress will open and a determined move will be immediately made by advocates of ship subsidies. The article is, furthermore, good—as far as it goes. Only, it does not go far enough, or, rather, broad enough. The facts alleged by Dr. Meeker are numerous and powerful. But they are partisan. They all make against subsidies. The Dr. should have been impartial and cited some of the points that make for subsidies. One of these points we here propose to recite in the interest of fair play. It was December 4, 1900, and quite clear was the sky, which, it might be inferred that Ah Sin Frey, the United States Senator for Maine, was likewise. He favored ship subsidies, and on that day he delivered in the Senate a lengthy speech replete with facts. Among the arguments that he made, to prove that American shippers could not compete with foreign shippers without the former received stout subsidies, was that American sailor-labor was so much more expensive than the sailor-labor of what the Volkszeitung Corporation party's candidates would call "backward" or "inferior" races. But the Senator did not stop with statements, he proceeded with proofs. He averred—but, no, we shall not "report" the Senator; justice to all concerned requires that he be quoted verbatim. He said:

"I do not believe that Senators have ever looked at the law which we passed two or three years ago as to the food sailors shall be supplied with on shipboard. Why, IT IS UP ALMOST TO THE MENU OF DELMONICO'S."

Why did Dr. Meeker omit this fact? Was it intentional? Was it unintentional? Whether unintentional or intentional, it should go on record. Is it not

obvious that a merchant marine whose sailors are fed by law upon a menu that is "up almost to the menu of Delmonico's" must be subsidized by the Government? At any rate, a correct conclusion can not be arrived at in the matter of whether ship subsidies are needed or not, without this weighty fact being properly weighed. Dr. Meeker did wrong to omit the point.

P. S.—As a contribution towards the full fairness of the discussion, we reproduce elsewhere in this issue an article that appeared in the Daily People of December 12, 1900, upon this very point.

DIGGING THEIR OWN GRAVES.

Philadelphia as well as New York capitalist "Reformers" of all stripes are so taken up with their own local cries of "Down with the Bosses!" "Smash the Machine!" that they fail to realize that their Movements are not local at all. The fact is that the present movement against "bosses" and "machines" extends beyond two cities, extends beyond at least four States, has even its international bearing—and as such it is a precursor of the Social Revolution.

Philadelphia the revolt is against Durham and his machine; in New York against Murphy and Odell and their machines; in Jersey City it is against Mayor Lentz and there the Movement begins to shade off into State issues; the Jersey City anti-Lentz furore assumes broader scope when it reaches Massachusetts, Ohio and Rhode Island, where the assault is directed upon the Lodge, Cox and Brayton' respective State machines; finally the identical Movement against "bosses" and "machines" is noticed in Russia upon a scale broader and deeper than elsewhere. The capitalist "Reformer" who fails to perceive that the Russian Movement illuminates the Philadelphia, New York, Ohio, Rhode Island and Massachusetts Movements fails to understand the Movement in which he is himself acting. If we thought that there would be one chance in a million of these lines opening his eyes they would remain unwritten. Fact is that the capitalist class is, in this general anti-boss and machine Movement, digging its own grave, as it nobly does in so many other respects. Nor should the fact escape the enlightened workingman.

"Anti-boss!" "Anti-machine!"—such are the terms that the Labor Movement often uses to express its own aspirations. The terms are clumsy. Nevertheless when they fall upon capitalist ears, uttered through workingmen's throats, they convey a clear enough idea.

So clear is the idea that the terms convey that the capitalist forthwith rises upon his hind legs and begins to preach to the workingman homilies upon the God-ordained mission of bosses and machines, and upon the capacity of every industrious man to raise himself to the height of a boss and own a machine himself. These homilies are lies. The capitalist system cannot work without bosses (exploiters) and privately owned machines (plants of production); there must be the bossed (exploited working class) or there can be no bosses (exploiting capitalists). None knows that better than the capitalist; nevertheless, the capitalist is fatedly a sui-grave-digger. The law of his system compels him thereto. The political boss is, to the section of capitalists who are not in the ring, to all intents and purposes what the economic boss is to the Working Class. The very feature of political government, to oppress the Working Class, involves the feature of limiting the ring of the oppressors. A struggle then arises between capitalists and capitalists—the "ins" and the "outs"; and the slogan then becomes the identical clumsy one of still untutored Labor—"Down with Bosses!" "Smash the Machine!" The "bosses" thus assailed, the "machines" thus stormed against ARE eventually smashed; the Working Class serves in such instances as draft-horses for the capitalist chariot; without their efforts, which bourgeois wiles enlist, the smashing cannot be done. But then?—Let Russia tell the tale, and let the sapient "boss" and "machine"-smashing bourgeois read his fate there.

One thing is a bourgeois anti-boss uprising BEFORE any numbers of proletarians have articulated their grievances, another thing is such a bourgeois uprising AFTER a goodly number of proletarians have articulated their grievances and "infected" the mass. In the former case, the bourgeois triumph is complete; in the latter case it is only temporary. In the former case the bourgeois can forthwith unhitch his proletarian draft horses from his political and hitch them on to his economic cart; in the latter case, the proletarian draft horses of the capitalist political cart will rise to manhood, refuse to be unhitched, and will continue the revolution alone. They will pull the revolutionary cart to the goal that is, their own—the total smashing of political government, and will organize themselves into the Industrial Body that will smash the economic

"boss" and "take and hold" the machinery of production.

"Down with the Boss!" "Smash the Machine!" cried the Russian bourgeois aiming only at the feudal ruler and his feudal Grand Dukes regime. They seem to have succeeded—feudalism has resigned; but the proletarian draft horses, having caught the echoes of their fellow proletarians abroad, seem to refuse to continue in the role of draft-horses: they have become human: they refuse to be "unhitched"; they are now conducting the Revolution onward.

Let the proletariat of New York,

Philadelphia and throughout the land where these capitalist "outs" have set up the cry of "Down with Bosses!" "Smash the Machine!"—let the enlightened proletariat of America take heart and not despair if their seemingly still unenlightened brothers seem to be willing to play the role of draft-horses for the capitalist "Reformers." These proletarians have caught the "infection." The beacon set up by the fully enlightened proletarians organized in the Industrial Workers of the World and in the political reflex of the same, the Socialist Labor Party,—that beacon, together with the trumpet-blasts from that tower, will turn the scheme of the "outs" capitalist "revolutionists" into a stepping stone towards the Revolution indeed.

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The King replied: "Fulfil your promise and you shall marry my daughter."

The court rejoiced. Only the wise Solon shook his head in doubt.

"The young and ardent Reformer filled a great building with the wheat he had manufactured by his secret. The people left their work and came to look. He gave them bread, saying to them: 'The people shall have their food free.'

"The butchers and bakers and builders and all the workingmen thereupon stopped work, saying to each other: 'Why should we toil day after day for small wages? We can get our food free.'

"The sick died in the hospitals because the physicians said: 'Why should we work? Our food is free.'

"The rumor spread that the store of food would not last, and in the struggle to obtain it the strong trampled the weak, and the policemen and judges said to each other: 'Why should we work to keep order? Our food is free.'

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CORRESPONDENCE

CORRESPONDENTS WHO PREFER TO APPEAR IN PRINT UNDER AN ASSUMED NAME WILL ATTACH SUCH NAME TO THEIR COMMUNICATIONS, BESIDES THEIR OWN SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS. NONE OTHER WILL BE RECOGNIZED.

NEWBURGH'S GREATEST MEETING.
To the Daily and Weekly People—Section Newburgh held last Saturday night the largest meeting it ever had. J. M. Long was chairman. Henry Jager was the speaker. He kept a crowd of 500 well in hand. Considering the night was the coldest up here of the season, the meeting was a big thing for Newburgh.

The undersigned sold out all his pamphlets, gave away many leaflets and fought the labor fakirs—Newburgh's full of them.

James McGarvey.

Newburgh, N. Y., Oct. 30.

ACTIVITY IN BRIDGEPORT.

To the Daily and Weekly People—Section Bridgeport held three open air meetings last week, with Joseph Campbell as speaker. Although it was cold Thursday and Friday nights, and we had small crowds, good interest was taken. Saturday we had a good meeting, Campbell showing the necessity of an economic organization like the I. W. W. When the crowd were told that DeLeon's speech in the Weekly People was free for all who wanted them, there was a grand rush and they were soon cleaned out.

On Sunday, Campbell was assisted by J. T. Hunter of New York at an indoor meeting, which was quite successful, many pamphlets being sold and several subs for the Weekly taken.

Press Committee.

Bridgeport, Conn., Oct. 30.

BALTIMORE. HUNGARIAN. MEETINGS A SUCCESS

To the Daily and Weekly People—The National Organizer of the Hungarian Socialist Labor Party Federation, Louis Basky, arrived in Baltimore on the 19th of October. On October 20th he spoke to a well attended meeting of the local branch. His subject was "The Tactics of the H. S. L. P. F.: Its Trade Union Policy and Why the Members Should Join the New Trade Union, the I. W. W."

Basky requested them to push the circulation of the "Nepakart" and the rest of the Socialist Labor Party Press. He took a few subscriptions that night. Ernest Steron also spoke in German.

The following night, October 21st, we held a mass meeting. Jacob Franz's Hall, 1523 Beacon street, Locust Point, was crowded with men and women. Louis Basky spoke. Everybody present was well pleased with the address. There was a round of continuous applause.

After Basky finished speaking the chairman invited the audience to ask any question if there was anything that was not fully explained. There was no question asked, everybody seemed to be well pleased with the address. Basky took a few more subs for the "Nepakart." Ernest Steron of New York City, spoke next. He is a forcible speaker. His speech was well applauded. In the latter part of his speech he tread on the freaks' corns. He gave one of them the floor, a Kang sympathizer. After the latter had the floor he didn't know what he wanted to ask. The audience gave him the laugh.

At this meeting the German pamphlet, "What Means This Strike?", was sold. It was an all around successful meeting. It increased the membership of the branch, increased the subscription list for the "Nepakart," and the Socialisticche Arbeiter Zeitung.

The Hungarian branch held a Weine Fest for the benefit of their Library and Organizer Fund and cleared over \$70. In December they are going to hold an entertainment and ball for the benefit of their paper the "Nepakart." The branch is composed of mostly young men with energy and push, and they say they are going to push on to the Socialist Republic.

R. W. Stevens.

Baltimore, Md., Oct. 27.

THE OBJECT OF RECIPROCITY.

To the Daily and Weekly People—Free coal, hides, etc., is the issue that the Democratic machine of Massachusetts, aided by the Republican reciprocities, are raising. They are using every means to make the workingmen who are forced to buy coal by the pail believe that, with the duty taken off coal we will be able to lay in our winter's supply at once, because of its cheapness. They take care not to say that, since manufacturers are large users of coal, buying it wholesale, and since the fuel item is a large one in manufactures, free coal will benefit the manufacturers and the manufacturers only. The howl for free hides is foisted upon the working class victims of Gov. Douglas and his fellow capitalists, on the ground that it will enable the working class to get cheaper shoes. Says Gov. Douglas: "There are 140,000,000 pairs of shoes produced in Massachusetts annually, at least \$1.20 per pair; also there is a duty of 20 per cent. on hides;

their (the "Union Laborites") platform loudly proclaims against any such things as classes in society; yet they are compelled to appeal to the class feeling. It gives us the opportunity to point out the glaring contradictions, and while numbers will vote, they realize it is a bunch either way. It's a party without any principle that could not possibly help the worker,—simply a party of job hunters and labor skates.

The "Socialist" party is hard up about it. It is impossible for them to get before any union with political propaganda. One of their members, distributing literature at labor headquarters, was ordered out and threatened with violence

if he did not move quick. Numbers I have heard who supported them in the past say to vote for them now would be to vote for the Citizens' Alliance.

At the "Socialists'" city convention a resolution offered in favor of the I. W. W. was promptly tabled by vote of 44 to 4. The claim was put that they could not act without instructions from the Local. This does not represent the sentiment of the Local as a whole; as a few have joined the I. W. W. and others look upon it with favor, and are eager to read The People for news, and cannot comprehend how any one claiming to be a Socialist can be opposed to the economic organization of the workers based as the I. W. W. is, on the class struggle. All this is coming home to them, causing them to lose confidence in their would-be instructors and leaders.

The Socialist Labor Party continues active propaganda in the streets and halls. Its membership is not increasing although there are more and more who sympathize with us, and recognize our position in the most correct. The I. W. W., now playing such an important part, draws to it the interest that formerly all centered in the Socialist Labor Party.

"Frisco has received a charter as Pioneer Industrial Union No. 173 and is doing good and effective work. Up to date we have five to ten applications per week and at our educational meetings non-members take the floor, which shows that they take an interest in the work of the I. W. W. Rarely do I find any one to take exception to the I. W. W. outside of the would-be professional labor leader. The future is ours, if we are wise and considerate, and upon this depends with what rapidity the revolutionary forces will be welded together to give battle to the common enemy, Capitalism.

Geo. Speed.

Boston, Mass., Oct. 30.

EVENTS IN 'FRISCO.

To the Daily and Weekly People—I take it for granted that The People readers are more or less interested in the economic and political life of the workers throughout the country, and as this section has not been heard from for some time, I will undertake to give a brief review of the situation at this end of the line. The rapid growth of the city during the last seven or eight years, has built up the trade union; so that pretty near all callings are organized and, I judge, stands on a par with any other city in strength, notwithstanding the bickerings between the respective trade councils. McCarthy has the whip hand over the building trades and has built around him a strong machine. Some who have dared oppose him have been fined from \$250 to \$1,000. These men are considered among the best of union men, and would not stand for the crooked work of the machine; and while there is a growing dissatisfaction among the rank and file as to the methods the fakirs employ to dominate over them, they lack the organization to take a definite stand. But as the unions are now plunged in capitalist politics by the labor skates, there will be fun in camp between the fakirs as to who will get the jobs. The undercurrent is now getting in motion.

The trade unions prided themselves on the adoption of the new charter and the election of Philan for Mayor. McCarthy landed in office, and through his help, others of like ilk got City Hall jobs. But the water front strike came up. Its extension interfered with building; and while master Philan's police clubbed the strikers into submission, on one hand, McCarthy organized a teamsters' scab union on the other to help break the strike. The hopes of the rank and file were shattered in the friend, Philan, the reformer. Out of this fight was born the Union Labor Party, fostered by Abe Ruef, the Republican boss; and now entering its third campaign.

McCarthy supported Tobin, a Philelite, against "labor mayor" Schmitz. On Schmitz running the second time, he worked for Crocker the Republican, and denounced Schmitz as a graft and fake. He, in the meantime, getting farther away from the political pie counter, and seeing others having the plums, made him hungry. His enemy, G. B. Benham, landed in the Tax Collector's office. Something had to be done, and now he is out shouting for Schmitz, as Ruef won't give him as much as he thinks he is entitled to. The campaign narrowed down to two parties, the Dems and Republicans fused. Under present conditions, I doubt whether this is good politics, as it gives the "Union Laborites" a club to bring into line, and arraying scattering forces on the plea that they fused to down "union labor." The battle cry has gone forth: "If you are not for Schmitz, you are for the Citizens' Alliance."

Their (the "Union Laborites") platform loudly proclaims against any such things as classes in society; yet they are compelled to appeal to the class feeling. It gives us the opportunity to point out the glaring contradictions, and while numbers will vote, they realize it is a bunch either way. It's a party without any principle that could not possibly help the worker,—simply a party of job hunters and labor skates.

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"Resolved, That we condemn, without reservation, the perfidy, wickedness, vindictiveness, etc., etc., of that blackhearted intriguer and arch schemer, De Leon, who alone is responsible for all that is now befalling us."

This, I hold, is as good as any they have so far got up and it is better than many because it covers all cases.

"Deutscher Genosse."

Brooklyn, October 28.

SAMMY GOMPERS, SECOND EDITION.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Last night this city of Hartford was "blessed" with the second edition of Sammy Gompers, both in proportions, style, and intellect—Walter Thomas Mills. He was advertised to speak at Unity Hall and the local branch of the Social Democratic party gave cards out which stated that he is an A. M. in decree and the equal of the late Henry Ward Beecher, according to the "Chicago Chronicle" and "Appeal to Reason."

About 200 people listened to this master of arts. He used most of his time in speaking about the way the members of ancient society protected themselves and attacked others: protected themselves from the flies by placing their hands outstretched from their foreheads and then used a club and later developed a stone and attached the same to the club for more effect. Then, the master of arts spoke a long time about the veriform appendix, claiming that "it was once used when we ate grass, but since we have to keep off the grass we don't require its use and now we go fishing instead, with the result that we have a great many suckers". (Laughter and applause). This is a fair sample of his profound "social science!"

Private and public property was the subject he was to speak on, but he spent most of the evening referring to the fact that New York State was not represented in Congress, but the railroads had delegates there. And "that the working class don't have to own industries but all that was necessary was to control them similar to the way the capitalists control the means whereby they control the affairs of companies they are in." Of course, the capitalists who are "in" don't own what they control; they simply control what others (the workers?) own. More profound "social science."

He said that "our" President Theodore Roosevelt is to be admired for the way he is fighting for the rate laws against the railroads.

This is the same Roosevelt, who, as a police commissioner, recommended the spiked club for the workingman's head, and as Governor of New York sent the militia on the double-quick to Croton Dam; and, finally, as President, aided in betraying the anthracite coal strikers. And Mills is a "Socialist."

The master of arts claimed that he was no stranger here in this state, either in history past and present. That the Mills boys were heroes in both the revolutionary war and the war of the rebellion.

Then he talked on the fountains of beauty and music in the near future in Bellamy style.

He finally said questions would be answered, but, while the collection of money was being gathered the questions should be written down and handed to him. Bending his face over towards the audience he told them that they paid only ten cents to come in, but they received \$1.50 worth, so he was out only \$1.40 by consent; that his party needed the money because they were not tax dodgers and trust-owners.

The first question asked him was: "If the Socialist party got control wouldn't they be the capitalists then?"

He replied, stating that the Democratic and Republican parties are not capitalist parties, only the capitalists control them!

I asked him if it was necessary to organize the disorganized working class on the industrial field before success could be attained at the ballot box? He replied that that's being done now, especially in Wisconsin by the Trades Assembly and also in Iowa.

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Markley, of Braddock, Pa., arrived here. He is the guest of Comrade Covert, who is also chairman of all the meetings. Markley is handling the subject with ease. I pity the labor fakir who comes under his ban.

We had no meeting the night Markley arrived on account of rain. The next evening after the Starvation Army got their dollar together, Comrade Covert opened the meeting, stating the object, and telling those who came and listened that the war is on and their place is in the I. W. W. He then introduced Comrade E. R. Markley.

By this time we had a good sized meeting, which stayed through a short but heavy shower. The few who went under cover came back to hear the finish.

Markley handled the subject to perfection. We gave out some Weekly People and sold a good number of books.

The next night it rained, and we had no meeting; but Comrade Markley had the good fortune when we went to the office of the "Labor Advocate" to get a copy of the paper, to meet Mr. McMorris, the organizer of the Boot and Shoe Workers, who, after Markley showed him what he thought of Tobin and company, left the office in a hurry.

On Saturday night, a cold and windy night, Markley held a good meeting. On Sunday afternoon we held a meeting for the purpose of organizing an I. W. W. local. Covert and Markley addressed the meeting, stating and showing the need of such an organization, to which all paid close attention. The "Socialist" party members even brought their speaker, who is billed for one week, to the meeting. After the meeting, when we organized, five or six of the most active members of the "Socialist" party were charter members. The charter application contained twenty-seven names.

Covert (S. L. P.) was elected by acclamation for president; Cope (S. P.), secretary.

On Monday night, which was a little milder, Markley spoke on the political end of the labor movement and be sure he did the work complete. One man walked up to him and gave him a half dollar and said: "Good boy, good boy." We had a fair sale of books. The prospects look good for a big local here. So we decided to keep Markley here till next Sunday.

Yours for the revolution,
Peter Vetter.
Youngstown, O., October 29.

WILL THE DISTRICT COUNCIL ANSWER?

To the Daily and Weekly People—I have no time at present to tell you all the details of the meeting which took place last night, under the auspices of the Cap and Hatmakers' Union, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

The meeting was held for the purpose of denouncing the I. W. W. The first speaker of the meeting was Mr. Hines, the president. In the course of his speech, he said that the Industrial Workers of the World were organized for the purpose of shattering the ranks of the working class, and thus aiding the Bosses' Association to destroy the union of Capmakers. As a proof of his statement, he said that the officers of their union had protested to the I. W. W. that those men who applied for a charter to the I. W. W. were scabs and traitors to the working class. In reply to the officers' protest, he said that they received a letter from the general office of the I. W. W. that if they can produce proofs they would have to wait with their proofs until the next convention of the I. W. W. which will take place in July, 1906.

A comrade of the I. W. W. who was present at the meeting denounced the president's statements as being false. He was then thrown out of the hall with violence by followers of the fakirs. The speaker then made a contradiction in which he said that if Debs, DeLeon, Sherman and Trautmann had known of what character the men were who applied for a charter, they would never have granted a charter to them.

I therefore beg you to publish the letter of reply which the general office of the I. W. W. has sent to them. A copy of the letter is at present in possession of the secretary of the District Council of New York.

I remain yours for the emancipation of the working class, Charles Steier.
New York, Nov. 3.

ANDREAS DEFENSE FUND.

Previously acknowledged \$31.70
Frank Lightfoot, Bisbee, Ariz. \$2.00
Philip Veal 1.00

Section E. St. Louis 2.00
Joe Scheider, St. Louis 1.00
Edw. Haerbich, Belleville 1.00
Gus Surber, E. St. Louis50

French Branch, S. L. P. N. Y. 1.25
Mat Probst, Gillespie, Ill's. 1.00
H. C. Neil, Providence, R. I. 1.00

Total \$34.95
Walter Goss,

Treas. Ill's S. E. C. S. L. P.

701 Bristow str. Belleville, Ill.

Andreas Defense Fund.

MENU DE FRYE.
Water: en tanque naturel.

ENT

OFFICIAL

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
Henry Kuhn, Secretary, 2-6 New Reade street, New York.

S. L. P. OF CANADA.

National Secretary, 361 Richmond st., London, Ont.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.
2-6 New Reade street, New York City
(The Party's literary agency.)

Notice—For technical reasons no party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesday, to p.m.

N. E. C. SUB-COMMITTEE.

Regular meeting held Friday, Nov. 3, at 2 New Reade street, New York.

Present Anderson, Hosack, Lechner, Moren and Olson. Moren Chairman. Several of the absent comrades busy with campaign work send excuses.

A charter was granted to Section Douglas, Arizona.

As two of the committee members present were wanted at street meetings the committee then adjourned to meet Nov. 10th.

Secretary.

GENERAL AGITATION FUND.

During the week ending with Saturday, November 4, the following contributions were received to the above fund: Mrs. Dyer Enger, Ashland;

Mass. \$ 2.50
Dyer Enger, Ashland, Mass. 2.50

Theo. Tresk, Philadelphia; Pa. 1.00

John J. Donohue, New York City. 1.00

E. C. Harding, Vineyard Haven, Mass. 30

J. F. Gingembach, Erie, Pa. 25

E. Archibald, Columbia, Cal. 50

John Powers, South Park, Wash. 1.00

B. H. Williams, com. on literature in Sept. 4.50

B. H. Williams, com. on literature and "People" subs in Oct. 2.00

P. E. Nelson, Salt Lake City, Utah. 2.00

W. J. Davies, Salt Lake City, Utah. 2.00

Collected by Section Schenectady, N. Y., on 5c weekly pledges and remitting 20c each for: J. Wallace, H. Gunn, R. Krashberg, J. Hanlon, K. Georgewitch, C. Gebner, M. Stern, E. Schreck, J. Noonan, F. Alzert, J. Hamilton, P. Schmidt, H. Burmester, E. Ericson, A. Wirth, A. Loukota, J. Durack, J. Weinberger, F. Schwier, F. Gray, S. Schafan, J. Huber, F. Heideman, J. Malý, K. Josefek, G. Ludwig, R. Witkowsky, E. Mumsel, C. Zach, H. Ludwig, E. Eisenach, etc. 8.85

Collected by Section Kalamazoo, Mich. 6.40

Jacksonville, Ill., J. Oppenheimer, sec.; Fred Dunlap, 25c; S. B. Barton, 25c; Fred Renz, 25c; L. P. Hoffman, 75c. 3.35

J. A. Stromqvist, Jerome, Ariz. 1.60

Total \$ 39.76

Previously acknowledged \$1,769.88

Grand total \$1,809.64

Henry Kuhn, National Secretary.

RHODE ISLAND CONVENTION.

The Rhode Island S. L. P. State Convention was called to order 3 p.m. at headquarters of Section Providence, 77 Dyer street, room 8. Moran was elected chairman; Miller, recording secretary.

Comrades Bowers and Moran were nominated for member of N. E. C. On ballot Comrade Moran was elected.

Voted that Providence be seat of the S. E. C.; Comrades Dana, Tobin, Murray, Bowers, H. O'Neil, Herric, Miller to form the Committee.

Moved and seconded that Convention recommend the holding of a series of meetings this winter under the auspices of the State Committee. Carried.

Excursion Committee report showed net profit of \$300. Accepted as final.

Treasurer's report: balance cash on hand \$100.

Financial Secretary's report read and accepted.

S. E. C. organizer's report accepted as progress.

Adjourned 3 p.m.

F. Miller, Sec.

NOTICE TO CHICAGO S. L. P. MEMBERS.

Section Chicago, S. L. P., will henceforth meet on every second and fourth Tuesday of the month, at 155 E. Randolph street, third floor. The first meeting will be on Tuesday, Nov. 14th, 8 p.m., at which no member should fail to attend.

T. M. Davis, Org.

FALL IN LINE, SISTERS! HELP SMASH THE CAPITALIST SYSTEM.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—

The interest in the welfare of our Party

Press ought not and cannot be centered in one particular section, city or town, neither can the resources on which our national organs must by necessity fall back for their support, be furnished by one particular section, city or town—for the simple reason that such a particular unit, whatever it may be called, could not successfully cope with a task which requires to be met by the organized effort of a whole membership, in order to be successful. Any enterprise undertaken in the interest of that Party Press must necessarily fall under the category of a general party affair, involving thereby the moral responsibility of every member for its success or failure. It is clear that I am alluding to the oncoming important event—the Festival of the Daily People. Its success, therefore, must be directly traced to its source—the amount of energy, ingenuity and intelligent activity displayed by the members at large and its failure—to the same source too—to the sluggishness and inertness of the same membership.

If my premises are correct it will necessarily follow therefrom that neither the New York Entertainment Committee nor the Ladies Auxiliary could successfully cope with a task that only the combined efforts of a whole membership could render successful—therefore, I would say that it is the duty of all those that have the furtherance of the interests of our Party Press at heart to take an active part in rendering the coming Festival of the Daily People a rousing success.

I would suggest the following plan, which has partly matured into action in Brooklyn. A small number of enthusiastic women organized themselves into an "Independent Auxiliary Corps" for the purpose of helping their New York sisters to carry on the good work in the following way: They are making a certain amount of attractive articles like sofa pillows, doilies, and so on; suiting their own individual tastes and inclinations. They appointed committees to gather presents from stores, sympathizers and friends. The amount of articles thus made and gathered must reach the 200 mark in order to enable them to put up their "Independent Stand" at the Grand Central Palace—naturally with the consent of the Entertainment Committee. A plan is in progress to erect a fruit stand by the same Auxiliary Corps to meet a long felt need for a natural refreshment and thus help increase the income of the Fair Committee.

If all the suburban towns of Greater New York, like Hoboken, Yonkers, Paterson, Newark, and so on, would fall in line and organize similar Ladies' Auxiliary Corps with a variety of features, according to the personal bent or imagination of its originators, then our Fairs would gain in life and interest and we would never be afraid any more that our entertainments will turn out failures. Besides, these "Independent Ladies' Corps" would create a healthy emulation that would lend interest to the hard efforts for success and thus redound to the benefit of our cause.

Fall in line, sisters, and let us help to smash the cursed system of capitalism by strengthening the right arm of the fighting S. L. P., the Daily and Weekly People. Anna Touroff.

Brooklyn, November 6.

AROUSE, YE S. L. P. MEN.**HERE IS WORK FOR YOU TO DO—RALLY IN DEFENSE OF YOUR TIME-HONORED NAME.**

Donations to the Party Name Defense Fund, for which a call was issued by the City Executive Committee, Section New York, are still urged. The amount of donations previously acknowledged is \$25.44.

All money should be sent to L. Abelson, Organizer, 2-6 New Reade street, who will make all acknowledgements in his office.

Voted that Providence be seat of the S. E. C.; Comrades Dana, Tobin, Murray, Bowers, H. O'Neil, Herric, Miller to form the Committee.

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Treasurer's report: balance cash on hand \$100.

Financial Secretary's report read and accepted.

S. E. C. organizer's report accepted as progress.

Adjourned 3 p.m.

F. Miller, Sec.

NEW YORK SECTIONS

Are again urged to send nominations for member of the N. E. C. from New York State to the undersigned. No nominations will be accepted after Nov. 24.

Justus Ebert, Secy. N. Y. S. E. C.

CONVENTION WASHINGTON EQUAL SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION.

The Washington Equal Suffrage Association will hold its Annual Convention in the new Labor Temple, Sixth avenue and University street, Seattle, Wash., November 22nd, 1905.

All organizations that believe in Equality Between Men and Women are invited to send fraternal delegates.

There will be good speakers in attendance, among them being Prof. Ida Agnes Baker, of the Bellingham High School; Dr. J. Allen Smith, professor of Economics and Political Science of the State University; Rev. Dr. Abbie E. Danforth, pastor Universalist Church, Tacoma; Marion B. Baxter, editorial writer for "The Times," and president of the Wayside Mission Hospital, and others.

FALL IN LINE, SISTERS! HELP SMASH THE CAPITALIST SYSTEM.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—

The interest in the welfare of our Party

I. W. W. ACTIVITY**MOVEMENT GROWING IN PITTSBURG AND VICINITY.**

Ironworkers Busy Extending Branches and Increasing Membership—Table Makers Organize and Arrange for Mass Meeting—To Challenge Gompers.

Braddock, Pa., Nov. 1.—A meeting was held at Braddock last evening of the Industrial Workers of the World. Officers were elected as follows: President, E. R. Markley; vice-president, J. A. Finnegan; recording-secretary, W. H. Powell; financial secretary-treasurer, F. Weber; conductor, W. Marshall, warden, Paul Frank; trustees, August Clever, W. J. McGidigan, and Harry Exter. Eleven new members were admitted. The New York "People" was made the official paper of Braddock branch.

The outlook is very good for a very large membership in Braddock. President Markley is going back again to Youngstown, Newcastle and Sharpen. He says he thinks there can be three branches organized, one in each place. He expects a large branch in Newcastle and thirty-seven names were received for the Youngstown branch.

Branch Braddock will meet in their new hall on Eleventh street, on the 7th of November. They will meet at their old hall and go to their new hall in a body.

Cleveland organizers organized a branch of stogie makers at Pittsburg last week, with thirty-seven members.

It is called "The Industrial Tobacco Workers of Pittsburg, Pa." They want Branch Braddock to help them get up a large mass meeting at Old City Hall, Pittsburg. This is the largest hall in Allegheny county.

The American Federation of Labor will hold its annual convention in Pittsburg soon. They will spend \$3,000 advertising their union label in Pittsburg during the convention. They will advertise their labels in street cars and will give match boxes away with labels on them.

A large number of stogie makers will meet in Pittsburg this evening to talk about joining "The Industrial Tobacco Workers of Pittsburg." A committee was appointed at the Braddock meeting last night to help the stogie makers get up a mass meeting.

The I. W. W. of Pittsburg and Braddock are going to try to arrange a public meeting with Gompers when his A. F. of L. convention meets here.

R. A. McC.

Hungarian paper please copy.

IN ST. LOUIS.**SHERMAN DEPARTS FOR KANSAS CITY—TRAUTMANN RETURNS TO CHICAGO.**

East St. Louis, Oct. 30.—C. O. Sherman and W. E. Trautmann, general president and general secretary-treasurer, respectively, of the I. W. W., after eight days work in St. Louis and East Side (Ill.) cities, have gone, the former to Kansas City and other points, after only being able to partially fill the calls made upon him; while the latter returns to Chicago, there to busy himself with the work in the office accumulated in his absence.

The press committee will report the work done by them here, but one thing I wish to say, for fear the committee will forget, I feel sure that if such men as these two are kept at the head of the organization, the I. W. W. will accomplish all we wish for, namely, the emancipation of our class from wage slavery.

The metal workers' organization's business agent has given me the use of his office. Those desiring information pertaining to the Industrial Workers of the World, such as arranging for meetings or addressing them, the undersigned will only be too willing to give it.

Address or call at 1310 Franklin avenue, St. Louis, Mo.

W. W. Cox, General Organizer.

MACHINISTS' LOCAL NO. 25 HELD A LIVELY MEETING AT 2-6 NEW READE STREET ON OCTOBER 31.

Five new members were admitted, one of them being transferred from Mike Devine Local, Syracuse.

Letters were received from Secretary of the Metal Department, Kirkpatrick, stating that literature was in print and would soon be sent to the locals.

A discussion followed on how best to organize the machinists of New York. Several members made valuable suggestions.

A Hungarian machinist came to the meeting to inquire whether a separate local of the trade could be formed for the Hungarians. Secretary Lechner discussed the matter with him, and finally a committee of two was appointed to attend a meeting on Nov. 2, and organize the men into a Hungarian Machinists Local, I. W. W.

And Machinists Show Remarkable Progress in Detroit and Vicinity.

Detroit, Mich., Oct. 24.—Local Union No. 4 Department of Metal and Machin-

ers, Industrial Workers of the World, has selected seven members to represent it on the Central Committee created to devise ways and means of aiding in the development of the labor movement in this city and vicinity. The calibre of the men selected cannot be questioned and the Industrial Workers of the World can rest assured that they will leave no stone unturned in giving every wage-earner within their field of activity ample opportunity to study our movement and to choose or reject membership in the organization which represents their interests—the I. W. W.

The good natured rivalry existing among the members of Local No. 4, I. W. W. Metal and Machinery Department, who are displaying an unbounded enthusiasm in building up the movement in Detroit, has proven that the material available and the results attained, to be beyond the fondest expectations; as a result of which its membership has been increased by a number of earnest students of economics. Six applications are to be considered at their next meeting, to be held Monday evening, November 6.

Local Union No. 4, meets every two weeks at Becker's Hall, corner of Adams avenue and Antoine street. The progressive wage-earners in the metal and machinery working trades would do well to take advantage of the low initiation fee levied at present. Information cheerfully given.

Take up your quota of the burden and lead on to the emancipation of the working class.

Labor papers please copy.

MILWAUKEE I. W. W. LECTURES.

The Industrial Workers of the World of Milwaukee, have made arrangements for a series of free Sunday night lectures to be given at Lipp's Building, Third and Prairie street, hall two, beginning on Nov. 5. Readers of The People are invited to come and to bring their friends. Carl Oberheu, President.

CHICAGO MACHINISTS.

(Continued from page 1.)

as per list presented to you be declared open and members of our association be allowed to work in them.

Second—Shall the present initiation and re-instatement fee be reduced.

It is very important that you attend this meeting as the above matters are of vital interest to you as well as the organization at large.

Be sure and attend without fail.

Yours fraternally,

J. J. Keppler.

Bus. Agt. Dist. No. 8.

P. S.—